PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] MONDAY, MAY 21, 1945 [No. 248

The Editor will gratefully receive contributions, in English or Tamil, of articles on matters of *National War Front interest*, and publish them, if suitable, as signed articles, in the Bulletin. The articles should be short and reach the Editor a week in advance.

LECTURE CCXLVIII.

V. E. DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The news of the unconditional surrender of the Germans was received with uubounded satisfaction by all classes of people in the State. As soon as the news was received, the Darbar were pleased to declare the 9th and 10th of May as public holidays. Preparations were set on foot to celebrate the Allied Victory on a fitting scale.

Sunday, the 13th of May, and Monday, the 14th, were also declared public holidays. Sunday was given over to thanksgiving and prayer. Special services were held in churches, while *abhishekams* and *archanais* were made in all important State temples. Special prayers were offered in mosques as well.

Monday began with an impressive parade of the State Military and Police at which, the First Councillor, Janab Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, took the salute. This was followed by a parade of the Boy Scouts.

Sweets were distributed to the school children in all important schools in the Capital and the *mofussil*. The poor were fed on a large scale at various centres.

In the evening, one of the biggest processions ever witnessed in the Town started from the National War Front Bureau. The two

Councillors led the procession, at the head of which marched the State Military and the Reserve Police. The leading officials and non-officials of the City, Boy Scouts and War Technicians followed the procession, which went along the East Main and the North Main Streets to the Town Hall. The entire route was gay with festoons and decorated arches. The entire town had turned out to witness the procession, and the crowd was so thick that the procession had frequently to move at a very slow pace.

The Town Hall itself was packed to capacity. The forecourt was thick with eager men and women for whom no room could be found inside. On the stroke of seven, His Highness the Raja arrived at the Town Hall steps, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary. He was received by the Councillors, the Chief Organiser of the National War Front and the Municipal Chairman, and led up to the dais. The Chief Organiser garlanded His Highness and welcomed him in a speech in which he recalled the historic message of His Highness delivered in August 1940, wherein he called on his subjects to throw themselves whole-heartedly into the War effort. His subjects had laid His Highness' words to heart and done their best, and it was a matter for thankfulness and rejoicing that the Allied Arms had been able to inflict a shattering defeat upon a most implacable enemy.

His Highness then made a speech saying how thankful we were for the victory which had been won in Europe. He referred to the glorious part which Indian troops had played in the War. He reminded the meeting that our task was not ended, and that we should now concentrate upon defeating Japan as completely as we had defeated Germany. His Highness also announced a gift of Ten-thousand Rupees to the fund for amenities to Indian troops.

Janab Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, First Councillor, then read a letter of appreciation and thanks which the Resident Lt. Col. C. G. N. Edwards had sent to His Highness the Raja. The letter was in these terms:—

"At this time, when we are all joined together in giving thanks for Victory in Europe, it is my happy privilege, as Resident for the Madras States, to send to the Rulers of the States and their peoples a sincere and heartfelt message of appreciation and thanks for all that they have done to help to make this victory possible. The part that the Madras States have played in the war effort has been second to none in India; and I know that it will continue unabated until the defeat of Japan brings us

final victory and peace. I would ask Your Highness to accept for yourself and for your people this expression of my deep thanks and appreciation on this memorable occasion."

He also conveyed to the meeting the good wishes of the Dewan, Sir Alexander Tottenham, who was unable to be present in consequence of indisposition.

Janab Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, then made a brief speech in which he showed how the world had been finally rid of those upstart dictators who were a menace to society and the peace of the world. He pointed out, that in the matter of war effort Pudukkottai had a very good record. She had given freely of her men and money. Several of her sons were serving in the Armed forces of the Crown in all the theatres of war. Her financial contributiou was far in excess of what would ordinarily be expected of a State of her size. In Defence Bonds, the subjects of the State had invested over Rs. 35 lakhs. This was largely due to the public-spirited co-operation of the Nagarattar community. Over Rs. 1,50,000 had been invested in National Savings Certificates. While thankful for what has been done and what has been achieved, he warned us of the enemy to our East who still remained to be beaten, and exhorted us to bend all our energies to the supreme purpose of crushing him.

Mr. V. Shanmukham Chettiyar, the Municipal Chairman, said that the Germans had met with a deserved punishment, and that we should not slacken our efforts till Japan was laid low.

Mr. J. Kosalarama Nayudu, Hon. Military Welfare Officer, then gave interesting details of subjects of the State who had served in Egypt, Libya, Italy and Assam. He said the war had brought out the fighting prowess of Indians in a remarkable manner.

Mr. V. S. Ganapati Sastri, Vakil, then sketched the career of infamy pursued by the Nazi hierarchy, and said the defeat of the Germans was what he had always expected. He joined the previous speakers in a fervent appeal that there should be no slackening of effort till Japan had also been defeated.

The Rev. Mr. Gnanamanikkam said that our thanks were due first and foremost to God, who had vindicated the cause of justice and truth. He recalled the pessimism of a few people who had been disheartened by the initial reverses of the Allies. He reminded them that those who were in the right would never lack divine assistance.

The Chief Organiser then moved a vote of thanks to His Highness, who had come down from Kodaikanal specially to preside on this happy occasion. His Highness' generous gift, just announced, of ten thousand rupees for amenities to Indian troops had warmed all hearts. He respectfully assured His Highness that his subjects would carefully bear in mind His Highness' remarks as to the duty still awaiting them, and looked forward to the day when another, and if possible, a more joyous celebration would be made, when Japan should be defeated and the war completely at an end.

The State Anthem and the National Anthem were then played and His Highness left. His Highness' car had to pick its way carefully through the dense crowds which had collected to catch a sight of him and also to witness the brilliantly-lit houses and places of business. The illuminations of the Old and New Palaces, the Public Offices towers, the Municipal Office and the four corners of the main streets gave a fairy appearance to the city. It was not until long after mid-night that the streets returned to normal.

Meetings and processions were held at various places in the *mofussil*, among which special mention should be made of Alangudi, Tirumayyam, Konapattu, Ponnamaravathi and Viralimalai.

The National War Front Bureau published a Victory Number of 100 pages in English and 104 pages in Tamil.

[**Note**:—A copy of His Highness' speech will be published in the next issue of the bulletin].

JAPAN VULNERABLE TO NAVAL ATTACKS.

DIFFICULTY OF DEFENCE IN DEPTH.

BY MAJOR PHILIP GRIBBLE.

(" *News Chronicle* " *military correspondent*).

As victory kills the flames of war in the West, Allied peoples raise their eyes to the Eastern horizon. Behind every mind hovers the question—how long will the war last in the Pacific?

Briefly, there are four different schools of thought. Beginning with the most optimistic, many U. S. sailors and airmen, now that they have won sea and air supremacy, believe that Japan can be brought to unconditional surrender before September. Equally optimistic is the view held in another quarter that stepped-up bombing of Japan proper, combined with propaganda leaflets, will achieve the same results within the same period. Then there are the advocates of land-warfare who believe that no combination of sea and air forces, and no measure of propaganda, can bring a complete victory. They believe

that land-forces, though necessarily great in strength, will be needed to bring about in Japan a repetition of events now being enacted in Germany. Finally, we have stern warnings uttered by General Stilwell and Mr. James Forrestal who both look forward to 18 months or more of preparation and heavy fighting before Japan can be knocked out.

Stilwell has said recently that in his opinion Japan is stronger now than on the day of the carrier-borne assault on Pearl Harbour. The land forces of Japan approach five millions. A quarter-million has been cut off in South Philippines as a result of General MacArthur's progress there and on the islands of Iwo and Okinawa to the north.

With experts at variance and much information of high significance withheld, how can an independent observer form a judgment ? Let him examine the strategic picture. and look for geographical and historical parallels. Great Britain and 1940 provide these, In area and situation, Japan and Great Britain are to some extent alike.

Beginning in the north, Hokkaido (one of the main sources of coal) is almost the size of Scotland. Honshu, which is the main island, is about equal to the area of England and Scotland combined. Kyushu, also a source of coal, is agriculturally the most prolific of the four main islands which make up Japan proper. It is about half the size of Ireland. Shikoku, the smallest of the four islands, may be termed another Wales.

The average width of Honshu is 75 miles. Nowhere through its 800 miles of length does the width exceed two hundred. Of Japan's 45 greater cities, with populations over 100,000, only three lie outside the range of 16-inch naval guns. There can be no defence in depth.

Consider the effects of blockade. The Japanese need five bushels of rice per head under normal conditions. This is their staple food. The homeland produces three bushels per head. Allied air and sea supremacy will increasingly curtail imports from China and Manchuria. Already the Japanese are underfed.

Add the historic to the geographical parallel, and compare the situation in 1945 with the situation of Great Britain in the summer of 1940. At that date, the combined German and Italian fleets exceeded the British naval strength. The *Luftwaffe* dominated the sky. Only 22 miles separated the enemy-occupied coast from England. The Germans failed to invade. San Francisco and Yokohama are 4,500 miles apart. American enterprise has built great carrier-fleets which bring the air-bases within striking distance of Japan. But to bring the troops and war material needed to consolidate the air and sea conquests on the land, is another story.

In the first 30 days of an invasion operation, 16 tons of shipping are needed for every man landed. Afterwards, a ton and a quarter per man is needed weekly. The entire Allied shipping pool amounts to 50,000,000 tons. The landing of 140,000 men on Luzon and Iwo, and their maintenance during 60 days, meant a diversion of six per cent of the total Allied shipping.

How many men will be needed to overrun Japan ? How closely necessity can be joined to performance, depends on shipping. These figures are a measure of the vast problem, but the general situation is good.

In 1940 truculent Britain had her Dominions and the potential help of the United States as the background. The Japanese background is very different. The Soviet

denunciation of the Russo Japanese treaty lessens the prospect of a Japanese Asian "reduit". It has been thought that even were Japan overrun, the fighting forces might withdraw to Korea and Manchuria. There, with the advantage of overland communications between Korea and Singapore, Japanese resistance might have been indefinitely prolonged. Such pessimism seems now to be unfounded.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

(A)—LEADING EVENTS.

I

12—5—45.

2—5—45 (Wednesday).	Allies capture the Baltic port of *LUBECK*.
3—5—45 (Thursday).	British capture *RANGOON*.
4—5—45 (Friday).	German Forces in N. W. Germany, *DENMARK* and *HOLLAND* surrender to F. M. Montgomery.
5—5—45 (Saturday).	Czech Patriots seize *PRAGUE*.
	Two more German Armies surrender to American Army.
6—5—45 (Sunday).	British troops enter *DENMARK*.
7—5—45 (Monday).	Germans surrender unconditionally to Britain, Russia and U. S. A.
8—5—45 (Tuesday).	War in *EUROPE* ends.

II

19—5—45.

8—5—45 (Tuesday.)	Allied Forces North and South of *RANGOON* link up.
	Russians capture *DRESDEN*
9—5—45 (Wednesday).	Allies reach the Air-field region in *TARAKAN*.
11—5—45 (Friday).	German resistance in Czech capital ends.
13—5—45 (Sunday).	Prayer Day.
14—5—45 (Monday).	V. E. Day. Official celebrations.
	British troops occupy *HELIGOLAND*.

(B) NEWS IN BRIEF.

I

12—5—45

GERMANY has surrendered unconditionally on all Fronts. This news was announced by the German-Controlled Flensburg Radio, on May, 7.

The earlier events of the week are recorded below :—

(A) THE WESTERN FRONT—

(1) **The British 2nd Army** occupied HAMBURG, and LUBECK. British troops crossed into DENMARK. KIEL was declared an open city. All German troops in HOLLAND GERMANY and DENMARK surrendered to F-M. Montgomery, on May 4.

(2) **The U. S. 3rd Army** drove into CZECHOSLOVAKIA, for the relief of PRAGUE. PRAGUE has fallen. A German attempt to seize the city from the Patriots ended ignobly. The Patriots first liberated the city. The U. S. 3rd Army also captured LINZ, the capital of Upper AUSTRIA, and PILZEN of the Skoda armaments works.

(3) **The U. S. 7th Army** captured MUNICH, capital of BAVARIA, INNSBRUCK, the capital of TYROL, BERCHTESGADEN, Hitler's Hide-out, and SALZBURG, a bastion of the Southern Redoubt. It also entered ITALY and joined hands with the U. S. 5th Army in ITALY.

(4) **The French 1st Army** crossing into AUSTRIA, took FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, LINDAU and GOTZIS.

(5) **The German Armies on the Southern Front** surrendered to the Americans on May 5.

(B) THE EASTERN FRONT—

(1) BERLIN fell on May 2.

(2) The following places fell to the Russians in the course of the week—GREIFSWALD, ROSTOCK, BRANDENBURG, BANO, WITTENBERGE and WARNEMUENDE.

(C) **Italy.**—The German armies in ITALY surrendered to F-M. Alexander on May 2. TURIN was occupied. TRIESTE and GORZIA were taken. The 5th Army entered AUSTRIA.

(D) (1) **The Pacific.**—DAUAO,'an important city on MINDANAO, in the PHILIPPINES, has been liberated.

Australian troops have invaded BORNEO, protected by the U. S. Fleet and the Australian Royal Navy.

(2) **Burma.**—RANGOON has been liberated. British naval forces attacked the Nicobars.

II
19—5—45

The End of the War in Europe :—

(1) Hostilities ended in EUROPE one minute after midnight on Tuesday, May 8. The capitulation was ratified in BERLIN on May 9.

(2) Victory was celebrated on May 8 and May 9, and in INDIA, on May 14 also.

(3) On May 7, the Russians took BRESLAU, the capital of SILESIA ; Tito entered CARINTHIA and liberated LJUBLJANA.

(4) On May 8, DRESDEN fell, and also ZAGREB, the capital of CROATIA.

(5) On May 10, Gen Schoerner's German troops, against orders, went over to the attack in PRAGUE, but resistance ceased on the day following.

(6) The German troops in the Channel Islands, OSLO, COPENHAGEN, DUNKIRK, LA ROCHELLE, ST. NAZAIRE, LORIENT, CRETE and MILOS have surrendered.

The U-boats are surrendering.

The Pacific—

(1) The Allied offensive has been stepped-up.

(2) On OKINAWA (RYUKYUS) over 1,000,000 Americans and Japanese are locked up in a deadly battle. American troops have taken NAHA, the capital.

(3) In the PHILIPPINES, new landings have been made on SAMAL Island, off DAVAO and on the N. coast of MINDANAO. The Delmonte air-field on MINDANAO, has been taken.

(4) Following a new landing on NEW GUINEA, the Australians have taken the Wewak Peninsula and the Wewak airfield.

China—The Chinese have entered FOOCHOW, a sea-port in Fukien Province, opposite FORMOSA. FOOCHOW is one of the points on the coast where the Allies may land.

Burma—Rangoon is returning to normal life. Subash Chandra Bose has fled from RANGOON. His Azad Hindusthan army is being rounded up. Allied troops from PEGU and RANGOON have linked-up. Remnants of the Japanese 31st and 33rd Divisions are falling back E. of Thazi, in their attempt to escape to the Shan States. Japanese troops escaping from the Arakan through the AN Pass, have been trapped. West African troops who moved into ANDOWAY are mopping up the Japanese along the W. BURMA Coast.

ALLIED AIR-RAIDS.

I
(12—5—45).

30—4—45. (Monday).

FAR EAST.

No information.

BURMA.

Gun positions, troops concentrations and motor transport north of PEGU.
Railway bridges at LETPADAN.
Shipping from the RANGOON River to TAVOY.

1—5—45. (Tuesday).

FAR EAST.

Jap targets on TARAKAN (Borneo).

BURMA.

Military installations in the RANGOON area.
Jap troops and occupied villages in S. BURMA.

2—5—45. (Wednesday).

Targets on KOBE.
Jap positions on OKINAWA (Ryukus).

BURMA.

No information.

3—5—45. (Thursday).

FAR EAST.

Targets on the SAKASHIMA Island.

BURMA.

Jap troops in Southern BURMA.

4—5—45. (Friday).

FAR EAST.

Four airfields on KYUSHU and SHIKOKU Islands.
Jap installations in South OKINAWA (Ryukyus).

BURMA.

No information.

5—5—45. (Saturday).

FAR EAST.

Jap airfields at OITA, SAEKI and OMURA (Kyuhshu) and MATSUYAMA (Shikoku).
Naval aircraft factory near JAPAN.
The Naval base of KURE.

BURMA.

No enemy air activity.

6—5—45. (Sunday).

FAR EAST.

Jap positions on OKINAWA (Ryukus).

BURMA.

No enemy air-activity.

II
(19—5—45).

7—5—45. (Monday).

FAR EAST.

Airfields on KYUSHU.
The industrial towns of IMABARI and KIYAKONOJO (Kyushu).

BURMA.

No information.

8—5—45. (Tuesday).

FAR EAST.

An airfield at OITA (Kyushu).
Jap cities of IMABARI and MIYAKONOJO.
Jap positions on OKINAWA (Ryukyus).

BURMA.

No information.

9—5—45. (Wednesday).

FAR EAST.

Jap positions in OKINAWA and TARAKAN.

BURMA.

Jap remnants between IRRAWADDY and W. coast of BARMA.

10—5—45. (Thursday).

FAR EAST.

Air-combats over OKINAWA.

BURMA.

No information.

11—5—45. (Friday).

FAR EAST.

Air-combats over OKINAWA (165 Jap planes shot down on the 10th and 11th).

BURMA.

Jap strong points in S. BURMA.

12—5—45. (Saturday).

FAR EAST.

Military stores area in FORMOSA.

BURMA.

Jap escape routes east of RANGOON–MANDALAY railway.
Laying mines in enemy waters.

13—5—45. (Sunday).

FAR EAST.

No information.

BURMA.

Bridges on the BURMA-SIAM Railway.

JAP AIR-RAIDS.

I

(12—5—45).

1—5—45. (Tuesday).

FAR EAST.

American positions on OKINAWA (Ryukyus).

2—5—45 (Wednesday).
to
3—5—45. (Thursday).

FAR EAST.

No enemy air activity.

4—5—45. (Friday).

FAR EAST.

American landing places on OKINAWA.
(150 Jap planes shot down).

5—5—45. (Saturday).
to
7—5—45. (Monday).

FAR EAST and BURMA.

No enemy air-activity.

II

(19—5—45).

8—5—45. (Tuesday)
to
9—5—45. (Wednesday).

FAR EAST and BURMA.

No enemy air-activity.

10—5—45. (Thursday).
to
11—5—45. (Friday).

FAR EAST.

American positions on OKINAWA (Ryukyus).

BURMA.

No enemy air activity.

12—5—45. (Saturday).
to
14—5—45. (Monday).

FAR EAST and BURMA.

No enemy air activity.

SIDE LIGHTS.

(12-5-45)

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. The events of the Week ars crowded. The curtain will soon ring down on the European drama, vaster and ghaslier than any Greek, Roman or Shakesperean tragedy. The final scenes are being enacted. The avenging Furies are abroad. The stage is strewn with the corpses of tyrant and demagogue. Men are surrendering in millions. Battle Fronts are closing down. The European Armageddon is coming to an end.

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MUSSOLINI. Among the ghastly heap of dead upon the stage, we discern some well-known figures, first, the bloated figure of Mussolini, the ex-Dictator of ITALY, the madman who dreamt of re-making Caesar's empire, and who, forsaking honour and honesty, fell on weak and unoffending nations, ABYSSINIA, ALBANIA and GREECE, and jackal-like invaded FRANCE when she was prostrate. His was a terrible end but just—death at the hands of his infuriated countrymen, his bullet-riddled body flung from a lorry on a grassy patch in order that hundreds and thousannds of his countrymen might have a chance of kicking or spitting on his earthly remains. His end is a terrible and lasting lesson for all tyrants and miscreants. Ambition's debt has been paid.

HITLER. Close upon the report of the savage justice meted out to the Italian Dictator has come the news of Hitler's death. Last week, we asked ourselves, 'Is Hitler dead?' After a week, now, the news of his death seems to be less uncertain. According to the announcement of Doenitz, his own nominee and successor to the Fuehrership, he is dead, though, for ourselves, there is no disposition to take Doenitz at his word when he adds that Hitler fell fighting, in BERLIN, at his post of Command. This looks very much like a legend—a Nazi trick—to make a hero of him, to effect his disappearance in a twilight of the Gods and transport him to VALHALLA in a haze of immortality. We think rather that his end was more prosaic and came in a mad hospital or in his private chamber stricken with cerebral haemorrhage. For some days preceding the announcement by Doenitz Hitler had dropped into silence and orders began to issue in the name of Himmler. Perhaps his earlier death was kept secret for a while for military and administrative reasons. The Russian paper *Pravda* announces that the fate of Hitler will not remain a mystery for long, and that the Jester's fable about his "heroic death' will be destroyed.

But, as we said, Hitler, by German accounts, is dead, the one man, who, more than any other single person, is responsible for the slaughter of millions in EUROPE, during the last six years. He was the creator of a new despotism, called Nazism, of a villainous propaganda of lie, bluff and black-mail, of blood-baths, purges, persecutions and concentration camps, and of total war or mass slaughter of civilians. This Mephistopheles had, to begin with, a fairly long run of success. Before his panzers and *Luftwaffe* European countries fell one after another—POLAND, NORWAY, HOLLAND, DENMARK, BELGIUM, FRANCE, and the BALKAN States. He advanced into RUSSIA as far as the CAUCASUS and stood, exulting, at the gates of MOSCOW and LENINGRAD. When all the countries of EUROPE were thus tottering or had fallen, BRITAIN alone stood out and defied him. She foiled his nefarious attempts at dominating the world, first, by defeating his *Luftwaffe* in the air-battle over BRITAIN, and next in the land battles of NORTH AFRICA. At EL-ALAMEIN and STALINGRAD began his retreat and defeat which, since then, have never ceased. By Anglo-American valour, the fallen countries have been liberated one by one. The U-boat packs have been sunk beneath the salt waves and the *Luftwaffe* has been hunted out of the skies; and now, the boasted *Wehrmacht* itself is surrendering in millions, front by front.

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THE HITLER GANG too, has broken up. Goering has disappeared. Ribbentrop has been dismissed. Goebbels is reported to have committed suicide. Himmler has faded out. His fighting chiefs are dead or prisoners. The Nazi party is going underground. The Third Reich which Hitler laboured so hard and so long to build, is dying, if not dead.

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THE FALL OF BERLIN. Berlin has fallen to the Russians, and the victory has been celebrated in MOSCOW with 24 salvoes from 324 guns. The Russians, as is to be expected, are besides themselves with joy, their hour of revenge having come. For the Allies in general, the fall of BERLIN is the signal of the enemy's final break-up. It is true that the Reich capital was once the centre of war production

and of communications, but the Anglo-American air-forces had written it off the map by a series of attacks unheard of in history. But the fall of the city, now, to the Red Armies, is bound to have psychological effects of a far reaching character and prove a decisive factor, as it comes at the end of a long and protracted struggle. BERLIN is not only the political capital of the Third Reich, but the symbol of Prussian military pride, the shrine at which Nazism was deified and worshipped, the citadel of a new tyranny which carried despotism to lengths unheard of, even in the worst days of the Hohenzollerns and now it is a heap of rubble and ashes.

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SURRENDERS, FRONT BY FRONT. The fall of BERLIN, however, is not the end of the war. It is still a milestone and not a winning post. This war is different from other wars. In the past, as soon as defeat became inevitable, surrender followed, so as to avoid useless destruction of the fighting forces and to avert distress to the civilian population. But no such considerations enter the Nazi mind to-day. The Nazis want to save neither their own men, country, or for the matter of that, their neighbours. By holding on, they hope to starve EUROPE and involve it in a general ruin.

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THE FIRST UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. But surrender they must ; it is inevitable. So, while the Russians were hoisting their flag over BERLIN, and as they were searching in its débris for the fallen body of Hitler, the German Commander in ITALY tendered his unconditional surrender, and thus to BRITAIN and to F.-M. Alexander, the Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied Forces in ITALY, goes the honour of receiving the first enemy's unconditional capitulation. The struggle in ITALY, which began on September 3, 1943, with F.-M. Montgomery's landing at the 'toe', has come to a victorious end. ITALY, the Cinderella of Allied theatres, has had the initial honour of exacting the enemy's first laying down of arms. The glory of the triumph is shared by a number of nationalities, British, Americans. Indians, New Zealanders, South-Africans, Poles, Brazilians, Negroes, Jews and Italians. Let it be said to the enemy's credit as well that, in this campaign, he did his best. Acting under Hitler's behest to hold on at any cost, for about 2 years, he fought a losing battle, making skilful use of the difficult Italian terrain. But nothing could stop the steady, inexorable Allied advance, and the devastation of the enemy's power.

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SECOND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. On the Western Front, the German troops in HOLLAND, N. W. GERMANY and DENMARK including HELIGOLAND and the FRISIAN Islands have surrendered, and for a second time, the honour of receiving the capitulation goes to a British Commander, F.-M. Montgomery. The Danes are celebrating their liberation in every city, town and village. COPENHAGEN is mad with delight. People, we are told, on hearing the news ran into restaurants, hotels, shops and even private homes and brought out gilded chairs for the conquerors, and hoisting them on their shoulders, carried them triumphantly round the town, the women throwing flowers and hugging them for joy.

THE THIRD UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. A third capitulation has followed, this time on the southern flank of the Western Front, to Gen. Jacob Devers, Commander of the U. S. 6th Army Group. This surrender means the end of resistance to the French 1st, and the U. S. 7th and 1st Armies and the end of action on the Southern Front.

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FOURTH UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. According to the Stockholm Newspaper *Dagens Nybeter*, Dr. Hans Thomsen has signed the capitulation of the German troops in NORWAY. The Danish Radio confirms the news.

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OTHER SUCCESSES. Other important victories are crowded into this week:—the fall of HAMBURG and ROSTOCK, great German ports in the Baltic, PRAGUE, the capital of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MUNICH, the capital of BAVARIA, INNSBRUCK, the centre of the Southern Redoubt, BERCHTESGADEN, Hitler's hide-out, BRANDENBURG, the capital of the German Province of BRANDENBURG and LINZ, the capital of Upper AUSTRIA.

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WILL THE STRUGGLE CONTINUE? It is not known if Doenitz has already signed the total surrender. His Foreign Minister has asked the Germans to repair railways, to attend to cultivation and obey the Occupation Authorities. Doenitz's radio stations are silent over the capitulations in ITALY, HOLLAND and the South. The Germans know, to use the language of Gen. Eisenhower, that they have been whipped, and that no more serious efforts to continue the struggle are possible. Doenitz's attitude is similar to that of Badoglio's, prior to the Italian surrender, the announcement of which, however, was delayed for some days for technical and political purposes. The surrenders already carried out have created a situation in which there is no German army in actual contact with the Western Allies, though, in theory there are German pockets, still in NORWAY and the French Ports. The only fighting forces at present are those facing the Russians, on the Eastern Front, in E. SAXONY, W. SILESIA, N. CZECHOSLOVAKIA, N-E. AUSTRIA, CROATIA, STYRIA and CARINTHIA. Doenitz's Government is reported to have removed to NORWAY but news has also come of the surrender of the German armies in NORWAY. Whether the present surrenders by Fronts will be followed by the final surrender is still a matter of expectancy and will be known shortly. A German Communiqué of May 5 says, 'A truce with F.-M. Montgomery was arranged because the war against the Western Powers has lost its meaning and results only in the loss of precious German blood, particularly through bomb warfare. But resistance against the Soviet is being continued to save as many Germans as possible from the Bolshevik terror. All formations of the armed forces not affected by the truce continue to fight against any attacker'.

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THE BATTLE FOR BOHEMIA reported LONDON, on May 5, has begun with a Patriot Rising in PRAGUE, the CZECH capital, because the Germans breaking their earlier promise to capitulate, had marched upon the city and a subsequent report from LONDON, dated May 6, states that

the 'Cease fire' has been sounded in PRAGUE as negotiations have been started for a peaceful settlement. General Patton is also reported to be marching on PRAGUE to give relief, if necessary.

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THE LIBERATION OF RANGOON. The greater events in EURORE have tended to eclipse the liberation, this week, of RANGOON, an event of no less importance. With the fall of the capital, the war in BURMA is nearing its end. The final drive into the city by sea and land was a British show, remarkable for its speed, rendered possible by a wonderful system of supply by air. The Japanese 15th and 33rd armies have been split in two and cut off f om all escape routes by land. If they should attempt to leave by sea, the Royal Navy and Air Force will be after them. With RANGOON in Allied hands, a shipping centre of great importance has been reopened, and supplies may now go into CHINA by the old route. RANGOON has been liberated just before the onset of the monsoon. Thus, in the words of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, S-E. Asia Command, the race for RANGOON has been won, and the monsoon as well as the Japanese have been beaten together. And this wonderful feat has been achieved by the Allied troops 'covering 1,000 miles of the worst country in the world, in the worst climatic conditions', after killing 97,000 Japanese and inflicting 250,000 casualties.

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JAPAN'S PEACE FEELERS. As the German surrender draws near, Japan's trepidation is on the increase. The Japanese call GERMANY'S piece-meal surrender a violation of the Tripartite Pact between GERMANY, ITALY, and JAPAN. They threaten, 'Should the surrender be confirmed, Japan will reserve freedom' to deal with the Tripartite Pact and other political agreements with GERMANY from a new point of view, in other words, to break them. These remarks nominally made to GERMANY, seem to be addressed to the Allied Powers, first, to RUSSIA, in order to divide her, if possible, and also to BRITAIN and AMERICA, preliminary to surrender.

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SAN FRANCISCO. The San Francisco Conference is proceeding. A meeting of the Big Five has been called to consider questions relating to the 'trusteeship' of the colonial territories of the Axis. Sir. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has been appointed to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Economic and Social Co-operation. General Smuts will be the Chairman of the General Assembly Committee. There is some sharp difference of opinion over the Polish question. The British and U. S. Governments have refused to continue their talks with RUSSIA about POLAND. This follows an announcement of Molotov's that certain Polish democratic leaders who met Soviet Military authorities for holding discussions, have been arrested.

GERMANY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY ON ALL FRONTS.

As we close the Side Lights of the Week, the great news—the long, and hourly expected glad news—of GERMANY'S unconditional surrender on all her fronts, has come. So, the European Armageddon which we wrote in these Side Lights, as ending, has ended The curtain has been rung down on the European Scene. Before this Bulletin is published—the Victory—E. Day will have been celebrated, with abandon, with joy, with acclamation and rejoicings over the wide world, and yet, with subdued, chastened hearts, with prayerful thanksgiving to the Giver of all Gifts, to the Lord God of Hosts, who in His infinite Mercy, has saved the nations from further trials and brought the people of the earth after six years of tribulation, to the haven of safety, and peace, and happiness. Let all voices and hearts unite in one solemn thankfulness for the Day of Liberation that has been given.

The German Controlled FLENSBURG Radio announces:—

'This is the German Radio. We are now broadcasting an address by Reich minister Von Schwerin Krosigk to the German People; German men and women—the High Command of the Armed Forces have to-day, at the Order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, declared the unconditional surrender of all fighting German troops.

'After a heroic fight of about six years of incomparable hardness, GERMANY has succumbed to the overwhelming odds of her enemies. To continue the war would only mean senseless bloodshed and futile disintegration. The Government which has a feeling of responsibility for the future of its nation, was compelled, on the collapse of all physical and material Forces, to demand of the enemy a cessation of hostilities.'

SIDE LIGHTS—*cont.*

(19-5-45)

THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. Last week, came the thrice-happy news of the Unconditional Surrender of GERMANY. On May 7, the capitulation was signed in FRANCE, the biggest victim of enemy aggression and the biggest centre of the Resistance Movement. Hostilities ended officially on May 8, though the 'Cease-Fire' order had been given, in mercy, a day earlier. On May 9, the surrender was ratified in BERLIN, in a building decorated with the flags of BRITAIN, AMERICA, RUSSIA and FRANCE.

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THE END OF THE THIRD REICH. With the end of the European war, has come the end of the Third Reich also. From one minute after midnight, on May 8, it has ceased to exist. GERMANY cannot, as she did after the last war, now pretend that her armies are undefeated and have been betrayed. Her military leaders, her armies, navy and air-force have been beaten to their knees and have laid down their arms. All their fighting men are now prisoners who, at the pleasure of the Allies, will have to make roads in BRITAIN or cultivate food for RUSSIA, and in so many other ways be set to work to repair the damage they have done. There is no GERMANY hereafter, or a Government of GERMANY by GERMANY, but only a conquered and occupied territory. All the property and credits of GERMANY, outside GERMANY, are being transferred to the account of the General Allied Central Commission. There will be no Armistice as in 1918, because there is no GERMANY now.

Doenitz still calls himself Fuehrer, but he is the head of a State which exists no longer. Whether he will be permitted to function in any capacity or will be tried for his U-boat inhumanities, remains to be known. This, the Grand Admiral knows too well. 'We have to face the facts,' he has said, 'there is a difficult road ahead. The Nazi Party has disappeared. There is no longer unity between the State and the Party. The foundations on which the German Riech were built, have gone. With the occupation of GERMANY, power has passed to the hands of the occupying troops. It depends upon them whether I and the Reich Government can stay in action or not. German soldiers are treading the bitter path of captivity. We must now face our fate, squarely and unquestioningly.

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DE-NAZIFICATION OF GERMANY. A vigorous programme of de-Nazification has begun. A Special Intelligence Section has been set up to detect and suppress underground Nazi activities, especially of the Were-Wolves or the German Freedom Movement, and every vestige of Goebbel's propaganda machinery is being destroyed and replaced by a new and reliable system of truthful news by means of the Press and the radio.

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AN OLD WIFE'S TALE. So, Hitler's dream of a World-empire has ended like an old wife's tale. Hitler himself is fast sinking into oblivion without bell, book or candle. The Russians themselves, so eager to unearth his body

among the ruins of BERLIN, have given up the search. BERLIN itself is now reminiscent of Carthage of old. The version of his death, as given by Count Von Mayerdorff, aide-de camp to Himmler, if true, is the story of Macbeth. Here is his account :—

'At 9 p. m. on April 23, St. George's Day, Mayerdorff drove with Himmler to Hitler's BERLIN Headquarters in BENDLESTRASSE. Goebbels received them and drew them into a corner.

'Our Fuehrer has gone mad, Goebbels murmured. 'He has been raving for two days. He wants Churchill and Stalin to come here, and plan a 'New Europe'.

'All the three went to the Special shelter where Hitler was lying on a divan, with a bandage round his forehead, Himmler asked him what his plans were.

'Hitler looked at them. Then he blurted out : 'Call a Peace Conference, or die in Berlin at the head of my troops. That is what we must do, if we want to win immortality'. Then Hitler began a harangue, retracing the history of his life since 1933. He was still talking when they left him.

'In the passage, Goebbels gave Himmler a note in Hitler's handwriting. This is what it said : 'I, Adolf Hitler, leader of the German people, will disappear. And my successor during the final period of the war, will be my best friend Heinrich Himmler. To all of you, my brothers in arms, and campanions, farewell.'

Next day, Himmler started the peace negotiations.'

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IN MEMORIAM. In this manner, Birnam Wood came to our modern Macbeth, whereas, a few days earlier, the firing-squad terminated the life of his comrade in diabolism, the Italian Nero. It is time we wrote an In Memoriem, and so, below, we reproduce an extract from the pages of the *Times of India* :—

The bellicose buddies have 'had it' at last :
Benito and Adolf are dead.
But never a banner will fly at half-mast
And never a tear will be shed.
The Caesar, who once had a place in the sun,
The maestro of murder and mummery,
Is cold as the winter though (pardon the pun)
His end was decidedly summary :
And Austria's hanger of paper who rose
To heights as a leader of men
By hanging the people who trod on his toes,
Will never hang either again.
Yes: Fuehrer and Duce, that terrible twain,
Head Nazi and Founder of Fascism.
Have gone to Gehenna and there will remain,
Provided the door-keeper passes'em.

THE PEACE-MOVE from the enemy came neither so suddenly nor so late, however, as Himmler's aid-de-camp would have us believe Peace-feelers were thrown out as it is now known, as early as January when Himmler approached the Swedes for mediation. In order to appease the Allies, pretences were made to humanise the Gestapo and prisoners were released. For this purpose Himmler even countermanded Hitler's orders to shoot certain British and American prisoners. From February, Himmler practically took over the administration, as if Hitler had abdicated.

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SURRENDER AND SUICIDE. Leading Nazi officials continue to surrender, or commit suicide; or they are arrested. It is now known that Goering has not fled, but has been taken prisoner, in his gorgeous uniform, and still with half-a-dozen medals on his person, though, earlier, he had lost another half-a-dozen of them in an air-raid. Quisling of NORWAY also has been bagged; so also Kesselring, the French Weygand, and Mi oshi Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador in GERMANY. Henlein, former Gauleiter of SUDETENLAND, was also taken prisoner, but in his prison camp he escaped the punishment to follow by slashing his wrists with a razor-blade which he had brought concealed in his cigarette case!

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REJOICINGS AND CELEBRATIONS. While the *Wehrmacht* was capitulating in hundreds of thousands—some 700,000 troops on the Soviet Front alone since May 9—while Nazi leaders were being rounded up or commiting suicide and seeking inglorious death, the world has been busy this week with rejoicings and celebrations, delirious with the joy that the long night is over at last and peace has come back. The festivities have been planet-wide, save in ill-fated GERMANY. In LONDON, even as early as May 7, instinctively anticipating the great news to come, the areas of White Hall and Buckingham Palace were be-flagged. When the big news came, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Churchill announced it in the House of Commons, moved a resolution to give humble and reverend thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance, and congratulated the political parties on their co-operation and on keeping, as he put it, 'the lifeline of Parliamentary institutions under the fire of the enemy'. Later, all the 600 Members of the House adjourned to the Church of St. Margaret, Westminister, for the thanksgiving. Directly the Clock of Big Ben sprang to light, the House of Parliament was flood-lit, and Mr. Churchill appeared before the public, amid deafening cheers, and after giving the 'V' sign several times, conducted the singing of the Land of Hope and Glory'. As the song ended, he addressed the seething crowds and said:—

"Our deadly foe has been cast on the ground and awaits our judgment and mercy. My dear friends, this is your Victory, Victory of the cause of freedom in every land. It is a Victory of the Great British Nation as a whole.

"In all our long history, we have never seen a greater day than this. One and all, man and woman, have done their best. Everyone was tried. Neither the long years, nor dangers, nor the fierce attacks of the enemy, have, in any way, weakened the independent resolve of the British Nation.

" We were the first in this ancient island to draw the sword against tyranny. After a while, we were left all alone, against the most tremendous military Power that had been seen. Did anybody want to give in ?"

The crowd roared back a terrific 'No'.

" Were we down hearted ?"

'No', again roared the crowd.

" So, we came back, after long months, from the jaws of death, out of the mouth of Hell, while all the world wondered".

" I say that, in the long years, not only the people of this island, but of the world, wherever the bird of freedom chirps in human hearts, will look back to what we have done, and will say, 'Do not despair. Do not yield to violence and tyranny. March straight forward, and die, if need be, unconquered."

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THE MAN OF THE HOUR. On the night of May 9, squatting on the top of a motor car, holding to it with one hand and waving his hat with the other, Churchill made a triumphal drive round LONDON, the crowds roaring, uncontrollable, breaking through all police cordons. Churchill is the man of the hour and the most honoured Briton to-day. Never since the days of Chatham was a Prime Minister called to his task at a more perilous hour, and never did he discharge the nation's trust more gloriously with such a stoutness of heart, such daring and audacity, such vision and statesmanship as Churchill has done. From the earliest moment, his thoughts were for others as much as for his countrymen. Even then he proclaimed, 'we are fighting alone, but not for ourselves alone'. Knowing the temper of his countrymen, he invited them to toil and blood, to sweat and tears, as all the world knows. He truly said that the war was the war of the 'unknown warrior', the war of the millions, of the common man against Hitler. The placid days of peace have now come back to EUROPE, and soon other leaders will spring up, but never, never, will BRITAIN, the Empire, and the world forget the indomitable Churchill, who has led the Nations out of the valley of the shadow of death and tyranny on to the haven of Peace and goodwill on earth. His name and figure will ever be enshrined in human hearts and memory.

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OVATION TO THEIR MAJESTIES. The celebration in London took on a new turn of unbounded joy and rejoicing when the King and Queen, with the two Princesses drove through LONDON on May 9, greeted by cheering crowds. It was the biggest ovation of their reign. At several places the Royal car had to stop as the vociferons crowds surged forward, beating its windows with emblems of red, white and blue, and singing the National Anthem. Again and again, before and after the drive, they appeared several times on the balcony of the Buckingham Palace in response to the people's cries down below: 'We want the King'. On May 13, the King and Queen took part in the great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral at which the Kings of Norway, the Hellenes and Yugoslavia were also present.

INDIA CELEBRATES THE VICTORY. All over INDIA, the celebrations have been spontaneous and country-wide. Towns have vied with cities and villages, in their demonstrations of joy on May 8 (Victory in EUROPE Day). His Excellency, the acting Viceroy, announced that 'the Nazi menace which flowed like an evil tide over Europe and Africa, gathering with it the forces of aggression and hatred and threatening all peace-loving nations, has been finally overcome.' In a V-E. Day message, Mr. L.S. Amery, Secretary of State for INDIA, made a handsome acknowledgment of INDIA'S war services; He stated :—

" The Valour and deeds of the Indian Army have been beyond all praise.

Names such as Sidi Barrani, Keren, Amba Alagi, El Alamein and Cassino will live as long as epics of bravery are told among men.

" The Royal Indian Navy has taken its part in this Victory. Nor must we ever forget the work of the Indian Merchant seamen who, through dangers, have toiled to maintain the traffic of the sea.

" Although the Royal Indian Air-Force has had no part in the European war, many an Indian has served with distinction in the R. A. F.

" Behind her Armed Forces, INDIA has stood as a base, giving support both to the East and the West. This base was created with the help of the Princes and the labour and industry of the People of India."

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THE TASKS AHEAD, as Mr. Eden reminded the world, as soon as Victory was announced, are two-fold, the completion of the Victory by defeating JAPAN, and the building up of an organisation for securing the peace of the world.

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THE FAR EASTERN WAR. Our Victory is now but half-won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage. It is only when the last Japanese division surrenders that this bloody fighting business can be said to have ended.

A TOKYO Radio says that the surrender of GERMANY will have no effect on the war in the Pacific. This is bluff. If it is anything else, it is stupid. Even now, when only a fraction of the Anglo-British Forces is engaged in the Far-East, JAPAN has been compelled to evacuate island after island. Her fight at present is purely defensive. She has already lost the S. W. Pacific, she has lost BURMA, she has all but lost the PHILIPPINES and the Ryukyus. In the Indian Ocean she has ceased to be a power; witness for instance, the landing of British armies in AKYAB and RANGOON. The Borneo landings threaten the Straits of MALACCA. The land route to CHINA, *via* BURMA, has been opened. Her food situation is already grave.

With the liquidation of the war in EUROPE, Allied troops, aircraft and ships are being transferred to the Eastern theatre. For instance, the U. S. 5th Army has already left ITALY for the Far East. The U. S. plan is to withdraw 3,100,000 troops from EUROPE, at the rate of 250,000 to 500,000 monthly. The U. S. Conscription Bill will remain in force for a year more. She will not demobilise any part of her navy. Lease-Lend Supplies will continue to all the nations fighting JAPAN.

The transport of British Forces has also begun. All her amphibious equipment, 'ducks' and landing-craft, made for the European operations, are under transfer. The Allies have at their command all the naval, land and air-forces of FRANCE, ITALY and HOLLAND. Chiang-Kai-Shek has promised to do everything in his power and place the vast resources of CHINA in Allied hands.

The U. S. and British Navies are already searching the seas for the Japanese navy, broken and in hiding. A huge operation to strangle JAPAN's sea-lanes is proceeding. For 11 months now, in the SINGAPORE and Japanese home-waters, super-fortresses, in 19 operations, have been dropping mines by means of parachutes. General Doolittle is planning to step up the air-attacks. A large part of the U. S. 8th Air-force—some 200,000 men, 2,400 bombers and 1,200 fighters, is being switched to the Pacific. The mustering of the armies, too, has begun; for instance, a number of service troops have been moved already from the Persian Gulf area to CHINA.

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THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA alone remains undecided. One thing is that she has denounced the Russo-Japanese Treaty. She has also her accounts to settle with JAPAN. But it is safer to assume that the task of reducing JAPAN is mainly an Anglo-American affair.

JAPAN may also be trying to make peace-moves, now that her case is hopeless, and perhaps with RUSSIA as an intermediate again, but it is wiser to assume that she does not, that we should toil and fight a little longer to make the Victory Complete.

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LET US HAVE PEACE not in fractions, not piece-meal peace, but peace inviolate, peace without further danger of aggression. Let us have freedom from fear. As Mr. Truman truly observed, "We must work to bind up the wounds of a suffering world—to build abiding peace, a peace rooted in justice and in law. The job ahead is no less urgent, no less difficult than the task which, now happily, isdone".

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SAN FRANCISCO. This is the task now being attempted at SAN FRANCISCO—a task fraught with the greatest difficulties owing to divergent interests. The Latin-American delegates, for instance, are reported to have threatened to leave the Conference if their Pan-American Pact for the regional use of force is not conceded. The Soviet Union has asked for a similar concession for itself. RUSSIA would also seem to have other aims—she will have a voice in the disposal or control of territories to be taken away from JAPAN. She may desire to build a colonial Empire of her own. Thus there still remains a stupendous work to do. As the Bishop of MADRAS observed the other day, 'we have made war—still, we have to make peace'. The differences have to be ironed out. Of this, there is every chance, because the Big Three will meet again. When they do, we are sure Mr. Churchill's wisdom will prevail. Broadcasting on May 13, he said, 'There is still a lot to do. We must not weaken in anyway our efforts, or vigilant frame of mind that is necessary for the completion of the Victory. On the Continent, we must make sure that the simple and the honourable purpose for which we entered the war will not be brushed aside, and that the words 'freedom', democracy and 'liberty' are not distorted from their real meaning, as we have understood them.

"There would be little use in punishing Hitlerites for their crimes, if law and Justice did not rule, and if totalitarian, or Polish Governments were to take the place of the German invaders. We seek nothing for ourselves. But we must make sure that those causes for which we fought find recognition at the Peace Table, in fact as well as in word, and, above all, we must labour that the world's organisation, which the United Nations are creating at San Francisco, does not become an idle name; does not become a shield for the strong and a mockery for the weak. It is the Victors who must search their hearts in their glowing hours, and be worthy, by their nobility, of the immense force that they wield.

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BURMA. In honour of the great deeds of the S.—E. Asia Command, the King has commanded the award of a special decoration to be called the Burma Star.

The Monsoon swells in the Indian Ocean, and the mustering of forces may delay but will not interfere with the large-scale operations now under preparation with RANGOON as a base. The objectives will be MALAYA, SUMATRA and JAVA. The French will assist in the reconquest of French Indo-China.

TEN-TON TESSIE ON TOKYO SOON.

ALLIED BOMBER FLEETS GETTING READY.

By G. C. J. Wood—(From the Daily Mail).

It may not be long now before the R. A. F. send the ten-ton Tessie crashing down on the Japanese war factories. As the war in Europe has ended, the pattern for the final assault on the Land of the Rising Sun is gradually taking shape. The Japs know it. Now they must be ready to hear the voices of R. A. F. Master bombers, giving radio directions in the night sky above them as the great Lancaster Fleet pound the Nipponese war plants.

In Europe, the massive air bombardment of the great communication and industrial centres of Germany has borne full fruit since the Allied forces crossed the Rhine. This sledge-hammer has done its job in the European war, and the forces which have done so much to ease the task of Eisenhower's land forces will be free to move East. Instead of the nightly run to the Ruhr, "Bomber" Harris's men will be making runs to the great cities of Japan.

Already, the Allies hold bases on Iwo Jima within "Lancaster distance" of the cities, and Admiral Nimitz announces that the Okinawa landings are going according to plan. Okinawa itself has a number of good air-fields, and from these the distance to the Jap mainland is about the same as from Norfolk to the Ruhr.

How does the future job of our bomber-crews compare with that they have just finished? First, we can turn the pressure on at full blast from the word "go"—the

end of war in Europe will find the British and American bomber forces at the top of their form.

It was only by the middle of 1942 that the Anglo-American fleets achieved accuracy and concentration of effort so essential to success. There will be no "trial-period" against the Japs. Bomber fleets will go into the offensive equipped with instruments, which have played such a great part in the German "softening up". Smoke-screens, dummy fires and other devices with which the Germans so often led us astray in the first three years of the war will not save the Japs—as they have not saved the Germans in these last two years. I believe the bomber crews will find the attacks on Japan easy compared with those they had made on Germany before the Hun air defences caved in.

Let us compare a trip to Tokyo with a trip to Berlin To get to the Reich capital, we had to fight our way through three great searchlight and flak belts. In addition, the bomber stream was vulnerable to attack by fast, heavily-armed, short-range fighters from the Dutch coast to Berlin and back—over four hours flying-time in a Lancaster or a Halifax.

Now let us go from an air-field in Okinawa to Tokyo. The whole journey is over the sea, giving our aircraft complete freedom from the attentions of searchlights, guns and fighters, until they get to Tokyo itself. Flying in from due south in the most direct approach, bombers could get in, bomb, and out again, well under 30 minutes. With the use of the "magic eye" and other instruments, there is no longer any need to spend a long time in the target area looking for aiming point. The "bull's eye" will be marked by target indicators in the air when cloudy, and on the ground if not, and the bomber will use those as its target.

So we see that the trip to Tokyo involves less than one-eighth of the time among the enemy defences as did the trip to Berlin. Osaka and Kobe, the great centres of Japanese aircraft industry, and other war industries, are well within "Lancaster distance" from Okinawa, and will involve about the same amount of overland flying as the trip to Tokyo.

The ten-ton Tessie—the last word in bombs—which has recently done so much damage to German viaducts and other heavily constructed targets, has come a bit late in the German war. But it may not be long now, before it makes its presence felt on the "choking points" of the Japanese communication system.

Accompanying the bomber fleets, when they fly out to their Far Eastern bases, will probably go the most efficient air-sea rescue service in the world. The number of crews who already owe their lives to this organisation is astounding. It will be of special value in the waters between our bomber bases and the Jap mainland.

In the attacks on Essen and Dortmund recently, R. A. F. Bomber Command alone dropped 6,000 tons of bombs. Add to this the tremendous hitting power of the American Fortress and Super-Fortress Fleets already doing a great work—you get some idea of what the Japanese industries are in for. Some of the men who did so much to "write off" Germany's oil, aircraft and communication centres from the air, have been planning for this unleashing of the bomber fleets against Japan for months past. Shortly they will be pressing the button marked "go".

JAPAN TURNS TO THE ELDERS.

CALL TO ADMIRAL SUZUKI.

By Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, 1937—1941

(From the Daily Mail.)

It is typical of Japan that, in any great emergency, she turns to age and wisdom rather than to a young man in a hurry. Now she has turned again to an elder statesman, the emphasis this time being, I think, on the word "elder".

The venerable Admiral Suzuki, who has now formed the Cabinet, stood close to the Court Party until his retirement from political life after the 1936 military revolt. Indeed, it was the influence which he was alleged to assert on the Emperor against the designs of military gangsters which nearly cost him his life in the holocaust of 1936. But whatever else the Admiral lacks, it is certainly not courage.

When his military assailants burst into his house nearly 10 years ago, the Admiral is said to have faced them so calmly that there was some hesitation about pressing the triggers. Instead, they went into a long explanation as to why the Admiral must die. Tiring of this, he inquired whether they had anything really important to say, and on receiving a negative answer ordered them to fire. Obeying the order, they wounded him so seriously that for some time he was at death's door.

But although then 66 years of age, this tough old salt pulled through, and has since remained in discreet retirement—for had he not caused the Emperor unnecessary concern by being shot at in such a very public manner? Now the Admiral once more displays his courage in forming the Cabinet at this grim moment in Japanese history.

Is Japan any nearer than before to suing for peace? My own guess—and it can be only a guess—is that Japan, knowing our answer will be "unconditional surrender", will not do so until her situation becomes desperate, and her leaders must consider her situation desperate if and when the U. S. S. R. joins in the struggle against her. To the Japanese, the word 'surrender' has an even more unpleasant ring than it has for the rest of mankind.

Nevertheless, they have one great incentive to terminate this war promptly—namely, saving their beloved country from the terrible fate to which the Nazi fanaticism is at present condemning Germany. With the generals, this motive may not carry much weight, but with the Japanese civilian it will, and in Japan, unlike Germany, the civilian still has potential moderate leaders.

JAPAN'S "HOME GUARD"

By Joseph Kalmer.

"The enemy is knocking at our gates, and the gravity of the situation we are now facing is unparalleled in Japan's national history." In these words the Japanese Prime Minister addressed the recruits for the newly created Volunteer Defence Corps. His speech shows that the Japanese Government are making the last preparations for the dreaded Allied invasion.

Japan's Volunteer Defence Corps can hardly be compared with British Local Defence Volunteers who, in the dark days of Britain's danger, came forward from every section of the population to protect their homeland, and who eventually became known as the Home Guard. Japan's Volunteer Defence Corps might rather be compared to the Nazis' Volksturm, for it is not by any means a voluntary organisation, as the name might imply.

The idea of forming local home-defence units was first mooted last August, when Koiso began to consider the possibility of an invasion of Japan proper. Two days later, on August 17, 1944, the District Leaders of the Imperial Army Reserve Association met at Tokyo. General Ikutaro Inouye, the Chairman of this reservist organisation, explained the necessity of calling up all the members of the Association for further training. Up to then the reservist organisation had only undertaken guard duties on the coast and in certain military important districts The district leaders were now ordered to muster the members of their units on September 11 for a course of training.

Since then, such training is given regularly three times a month, i. e., on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month. Even before September 9, when General Inouye, broadcasting through all Japanese stations, informed the nation of this new demand made upon it, the Government had already given orders that the reservist organisation should train in the use of arms, citizens who had never served before.

In the early morning of September 11, 1944, when the "reservists" reported for service in 20,000 Japanese towns and villages, there were many wholly untrained peasants, workers and townsmen among them. As Siebenkirchen, the German broadcaster of Tokyo Radio said, the whole of Japan became "a military camp". The army supplied instructors in the use of small arms, and occasionally allowed the reservists to take part in local manoeuvres.

The high degree of training achieved by the Home Guard with its automatic weapons does not appear to have been even attempted in Japan. It seems that, as regards the training of the "volunteers", the army was content with local field days and rifle practice. The chief aim was undoubtedly to instil into the population that spirit which makes the Japanese soldier prefer suicide to surrender. However that may be, after the conquest of Iwo Jima by the Americans, the situation is completely altered.

On March 19, 1945, General Inouye again came to the microphone and announced that over 10,000,000 reservists were determined to fight to the last and inflict very heavy losses on the enemy. He further stated that henceforth the reservists would also be called upon to make good the losses in the army and navy, which means that Japan is now calling up the age-groups over 40, since military service is compulsory for all men between the ages of 17 and 40.

On March 21, moreover, the Government introduced a law for the total mobilisation of all labour for the construction of fortifications throughout the country. As in the case of the German Volkssturm, there is no age-limit to this mobilisation. Every Japanese, man or women, with the exception of children of school age, may be called up for service in the National Defence Corps.

The possibility is not excluded that the Government seek by this means to get all existing labour and reservists fit for active military service into their hands, because the voluntary organisations set up hitherto have not proved satisfactory. Political caution may also have something to do with the introdution of this measure.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association's Youth organisation under the direction of Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, had—in concert with the Gokoku Doshikai, the League of Patriotic Comrades—set up special Civil Assault Detachments which were to defend Japan in case of invasion. These storm troop formations, the counterpart to Hitler's S. A., stood behind Hashimoto, who was determined to render Japan completely Fascist.

Ultimately Koito, if he was to keep the reins in his own hands, saw himself obliged to force Hashimoto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, to resign, to dissolve the Association, and to replace it by a single party more subservient to the Government.

Hashimoto's S. A., to be sure, has not disappeared, but it will be forced to merge itself in the new civilian Special Attack Corps which, apparently, will be entirely under the control of the Minister of War. These new corps are now being organised in all prefectures and patriotic associations.

Japan's internal crisis is not likely to be overcome even by the new Home Guard, and only the invasion will show whether it will be capable of "throwing the attacking forces back into the sea", according to General Inouye's orders.

JAPAN'S SECRETS—IN PICTURES.

WINGED WATCHERS OF BURMA SKIES.

(*By Squadron Leader Raymond Powley*).

Pilots of Eastern Air Command's Photographic Reconnaissance Force flew back to their bases with 100,000 air photographs during February of this year.

Those pilots were as deadly a menace to the Japanese as hundreds of Allied agents prying into their most secret places, agents moreover, all of whose reports got safely to Allied Intelligence.

A couple of years ago it was Japanese aircraft which were doing the spying, it was Allied secrets which were being betrayed. There were only a few British Hurricanes to bring back a picture of Japanese activity.

But then came the Spitfires, putting an abrupt end to the impudent ease with which the Japanese photographed troop movements. Then, too, began the turn of the tide, and as the P38, P47, P51 and Mosquitos reinforced the Spitfires, the Japanese air force was virtually swept from the skies over Burma. Now an enemy photo-reconnaissance aircraft is as rarely seen as any other Japanese type, while British and United States photo-pilots daily record enemy movements and concentrations all over Burma and Siam.

Aerial espionage in South-East Asia, like every other aspect of flying, provides special problems which are not met in other theatres of World War II. Instead of a *Scharnhorst* skulking in a Norwegian fjord, the pilots of Eastern Air Command's Photographic Reconnaissance Force hunt for a few sampans, hidden by jungle overhanging the banks of the muddy Irrawaddy; instead of panzer squadrons sweeping across a German plain, the target for the cameras is often no more than a dozen lorries snaking through a mountain pass, a few score Japanese soldiers instead of German divisions, a dump of stores hidden by the double camouflage of the enemy and of the jungle.

When the films are received at squadron headquarters, another set of problems arises, to be tackled by the men who process the film. Sometimes they work in a mobile dark-room in the depths of the tropical forest, their basic stock of modern equipment reinforced by an assortment of buckets, petrol tins and oil drums. They work with the speed of newspaper developers rushing to catch the front page: one team produced 1,500 prints in a single 24-hour period.

The all-pervading dust must be kept from wet negatives; clean, cold water is required however muddy the source, however sweltering the day. Drying the prints in the sun is easy. But there are dangers in leaving them unguarded, as a photographic officer found the other day. A bullock had eaten six pictures before the officer arrived to rescue the remainder.

Every one of the hundreds of thousands of photographs produced in South-East Asia is the subject of painstaking study for intelligence purposes by interpretation officers. One patch of jungle looks very much like another, and a large percentage of the photographs are pictures of jungle. But none of them can be easily dismissed as without value. Among the aircraft of the Photographic Reconnaissance Forces of the Allied Eastern Air Command are front-range Mosquitos, Spitfires, Lightnings, Liberators, Kittyhawks and Hurricanes. Regularly they are breaking records which for security reasons cannot be revealed—better performances than that of the Mosquito which recently made a hop of 2,300 miles to bring back an important picture. They have photographed millions of square miles of the countries overrun by Japan, have exposed the secrets of the enemy's docks and oilfields, on his airfields and behind his factory walls.

From their prints have been made the target-maps for the heavy-bomber crews. Sometimes they are used immediately, some times filed away until strategic planning decides that the moment has come to strike.

Inevitably that time comes, and then there is another job for the photo-pilots. They must fly back to the scene and picture it again, so that an assessment may be made of the damage, and the decision taken whether a new blow should follow immediately or after an interval. For, the Japanese are cunning and not without resource.

Constant watch must be kept on them, for signs of by-pass bridges, for instance, hastily constructed to replace the more substantial structure of a wrecked bridge.

Allied ground-forces on every sector of the Burma Front are pushing forward with the aid of maps, drawn from aerial photographic survey, showing a hundred details

undisclosed in charts made before World War II. Many photographs, indeed, are taken expressly for the Army.

A Corps Commander may call for pictures of enemy dispositions a few hours before an attack is launched against them. From forward airstrips aircraft take off to get photographs, and before long an Army conference is studying the prints and basing the plans for the attack on this stop-press data. The co-operation between the Army and the Allied Air Force is as close in this as in every other phase of the campaign in Burma. It is this co-ordinated effort which is making present victories possible.

OMINOUS PHASE FOR JAPAN

PROBLEMS BEFORE SUZUKI

(From the Times.)

It is a far cry from the days in 1942, when Germany and Japan looked forward to breaking through the Allied defences and joining hands on the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

To-day the final destruction of the German war-machine has left Japan alone against the avenging forces of the civilized world that she has wantonly provoked. This ominous phase is reached at a time when she is already reeling under a succession of defeats by land, sea and air. Even though the process of destruction has not yet advanced so far in the Far East as in the West, the outlook for Japan is essentially hopeless. In this hour of disaster the Japanese have suffered a further blow by the Russian denunciation of the pact of 1941, and it is not surprising that the administration under which the country has reached its present plight has been dismissed. The composition of the new Suzuki Cabinet throws little light upon the policy of Japan in the immediate future.

One thing is certain. Nothing will modify the determination of the United Nations to secure the complete liberation of all the countries that Japan has enslaved, the total destruction of the Japanese power of aggression, and the prevention of all possibility of its revival.

Events of the last week should have gone far to prove to realistic minds in Tokyo that this consummation, though it may be deferred at great cost, cannot be evaded. Long before the concentration of Allied power which is to follow immediately upon the overthrow of Germany, disaster after disaster is crowding upon Japan. On April 7, Lord Louis Mountbatten was able to announce that "the Japanese 15th Army has been decisively defeated and no longer exists as an effective fighting force". He is in fact in possession of the whole central plain of Burma, with excellent prospects of completely clearing the country, before long. Thus the British 14th Army, which has fought perhaps the longest and most arduous campaign of the whole war, achieves a victory of the first order. The traditional British strategy, of exhausting the enemy strength by fighting him at the extremity of his reach, which destroyed Napoleon, is triumphantly vindicated at the expense of Japan.

Meanwhile, the campaign for the control of the seaways of the Pacific marches forward with irresistible strides. On Okinawa, there is still resistance, but it is being steadily worn down. The reduction of this island, to which a British naval squadron made an important contribution by a diversionary attack on the Sakishima group to the south-west, serves a double purpose. It cuts in half the long chain of islands stretching out between Japan and Formosa, and so still further embarrasses the enemy's communications with his outposts in the archipelagos ; and it provides a new jumping-off place for attacks on Japan from the south as Iwo Jima captured in February does from the south-east.

The accumulating weight of bombing attcks on Tokyo and centres of war-industry, is giving the Japanese at home a warning of a steady Allied approach. Much of the recent success of Admiral Nimitz in these waters has proceeded from vacillating Japanese naval strategy which has failed after the first on rush of aggressions to maintain the offensive spirit that is logically required to support it. After the first defeats at sea, the enemy withdrew his fleets to a strict defensive in home waters. The policy has been a disastrous failure.

At the equinox, Admiral Spruance's bombers inflicted a heavy loss on Japanese ships in the inland sea, which lies between Hondo, the principal island of Japan, and the adjoining island of Shikoku, and, on April 5, a considerable but insufficient fleet ventured out of those sheltered waters for some unexplained purpose, and ran straight into disaster. They were brought to battle by an American squadron in one of those engagements characteristic of the war in the Pacific, fought at long-range with carrier-borne aircraft of either side as striking weapons, and they suffered a crippling loss, which included the sinking of the greatest capital ship in the Japanese navy, the *Yamato* of 45,000 tons.

This calamity befell Japan, just as Suzuki was taking office in Tokyo. It completes the picture of the desperate situation with which he has to cope.

RELIEF TO LIBERATED EUROPE.

ALLIED AIR FLEETS MERCY MISSION.

By Wing Commander L. V. Fraser.

For more than five-and-a-half years British aircraft have carried out their offensive tasks on the Continent, dropping bombs, firing cannon and machine-guns and generally destroying targets allocated to them. Now the situation has changed.

Allied air might has been switched to other work, this time work of mercy and relief to millions of unfortunates rendered destitute by the flood of destructive energy that has swept over Europe.

Aircraft of Britain and the United States are being mobilised in their thousands to bring home liberated prisoners, drop food and necessities to destitute civilians, bring news to isolated Allies and rush wounded men from the fronts to hospitals.

In one period of seven days, Allied transport aircraft flew 9,400 long (English) tons of petrol to forces in the field, and returned laden with 47,178 liberated prisoners and 16,900 casualties.

Despatches from inside Germany showed that mechanised units were relying on airborne fuel supplies. Fuel was delivered in such quantities that the ground forces operating under Montgomery, Patton and other Generals would have been greatly limited in mobility and effectiveness if this feed-line had not been planned and operated. In good weather five armoured divisions can be supplied each day from the air.

Allied aircraft were thus fulfilling a dual purpose in the final European stage of World War II. They were supplying and relieving.

The progress of the land armies could never have been maintained at this rate had their supplies been brought overland. Roads and railways have been smashed by Allied bombs and mined by the retreating enemy. But side-by-side with this uninterrupted source of supply is the flying out of thousands of exhausted and wounded men from overrun prison camps and dressing stations, together with the latest departure of Bomber Command—the dropping of thousands of pounds of food to starving Holland.

Royal Air Force Lancasters are redeeming the promise of General Eisenhower in this respect. After repeated postponements due to bad weather, the first drop was carried out on April 29. Supplies which were parachuted in sacks consisted of cheese, sugar, margarine, meat, flour, yeast, peas, dried milk, potato mash, powered eggs, chocolate and tea. Each Lancaster carried 7 sacks, the whole being sufficient to provide ration for 3,000 people. The weight of loads amounted to something over 6,000 lb per aircraft, the most heavily laden containing 6,280 lb.

Aircraft made drops at 500 feet in four different places, and R. A. F. crews who flew on this mercy errand told of tremendous excitement on the part of the people who received the consignment. The following day a second drop of 1,250 tons was made by 450 Lancasters. The sacks were discharged in two-and-a-half hours and the operation was a complete success.

The heroic struggle of Yugoslavia over a period of several years gave the Royal Air Force much experience in this work. By January this year, Dakotas had delivered over 2,000,000 lb of supplies to Marshal Tito's men and it was here in the Balkans that the method of flying supplies in and wounded men out was operated on a large scale. A total of 6,000 Yugoslavia casualties, including sick women and children, were evacuated during the Balkan campaigns. The work called for a very high degree of skill on the part of R. A. F. pilots, for landing strips almost always had to be improvised on unsuitable tracts of land.

British garrisons isolated from the main forces have also been supplied by air in difficult country. One group cut off in the Pallini area received succour from the air, and Dakota aircraft of R. A. F.—Transport Command also evacuated part of the British mission in Yugoslavia last year, landing by night on an uphill runway less than 500 yards in length.

The dropping of food and supplies are not the only tasks allocated to British aircraft. When the Germans left Greece they blew up all the bridges and requisitioned all

transport. This meant the complete isolation of millions of people. In Athens a newspaper cost 8d. Wellington bombers of a coastal squadron were called in to help. The whole of Greece was supplied with a single-sheet newspaper. Within a short time 50,000,000 sheets and leaflets had been dropped.

These "sidelines" of the R. A. F. have received little publicity, but the non-stop "homeward bound" air ferry of British and United States aircraft devoted to the immediate repatriation of tired and overwrought prisoners of war has captured the imagination of the free peoples of the world.

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

NEW FUNCTION OF AIR POWER.

(*From the Times.*)

Without oil, air-fields or central direction, the *Luftwaffe* has ceased to influence the course of the war whose earlier phases it dominated.

There was a time when it appeared to have given the Germans mastery of Europe, much as four centuries earlier the horse gave the Spaniards mastery of America. Here was a new weapon of war against which orthodox defences—the Maginot Line in chief—were powerless; and it is characteristic of the German mind that it should have thought of man's conquest of the air in terms of aggressive militarism.

According to the German plan, the *Luftwaffe* was to serve two purposes. It was to co-operate with the ground forces, particularly tanks, and facilitate their rapid advance; it was also to destroy the enemy's will-to-fight. Alive to the implications of total war, the German General Staff has always attached great importance to the temper of the civil population. The policy of "frightfulness" was adopted in 1914 to crush the spirit of resistance in Belgium; in the war now ended the air-weapon was employed with the same intention over Warsaw, Rotterdam and the great cities of Britain.

Allied military thought, exploring other possibilities, developed the concept of strategic bombing, which countered the *Luftwaffe* as a weapon of war by achieving air supremacy and isolating battlefields, and as an instrument of terror by hampering its production and destroying its oil-supplies. Experience has also revealed the immense tactical significance of air-power when used in planned co-operation with other arms. In the Pacific it has enabled sea-power to force an entry into closed waters and strike at remote enemy bases.

The time is now approaching when thought will need be given to a new function of air-power—its use in the maintenance of the world's peace. As the people of Britain have good cause to know, a new form of air-weapon, the flying bomb, was evolved during the war. Both in its earlier jet-propelled and in its later rocket form, it was an inaccurate weapon, but the future will certainly give it greater precision of aim. Another feature which has commended it to the German is its simplicity. It is conspicuously economical of resources and easy to produce.

Many of the calculations by which security was measured 25 years ago are thus becoming obsolete. The efficacy of control over a country's war-making power from points outside its frontiers may well require some serious qualifications. Full military security may well call for guarantees that involve pooling of power upon a wholly new scale, and by the same process apply a new compulsion to unity in Europe.

ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA.

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.

(*From the Times*).

The statement of the Government of India on Industrial policy constitutes an official endorsement of the general lines of economic development previously outlined in the Second Report of the Reconstruction Committee of the Viceroy's Council.

The recommendations of the Report entailed both a notable reversal of the tendency towards decentralization of industrial control, so long a characteristic of the Government's handling of economic questions, and the wholly novel expedient of basing the regionalization of industry upon economic rather than political criteria. These two principles, both far-reaching in their implications, have now been adopted by the Central Government as the basis of their economic planning, the aims of which are to increase the national wealth by the largest utilization of men and material; to strengthen India's powers of self-defence upon which depends her ability to take an effective share in any scheme of international security; to promote a high and stable level of employment; and to secure equitable distribution of wealth so produced.

The Central Government will use their powers under the Government of India Act to take control of some 20 important industries, falling at present within the Provincial sphere, and will also assume responsibility for assisting industry both indirectly through the co-ordination of Power and Transport and encouragement of research, and directly through subsidization by loans or otherwise of undertakings of national importance which may not happen to attract private enterprise. The second principle, that of economic regionalism, is to be carried into effect no less vigorously, care being taken in fixing the regional "targets" to ensure that they are harmonized with the requirements of the whole country, that they secure balanced development between agriculture and industry and that they restrict such industrial concentrations as might be undesirable from the all-India standpoint.

The political structure of India has always been remarkable for complete dependence of the individual upon the State for any guidance in spheres outside the restricted field of custom and tradition; and in putting forward the present proposals the authorities are doing no more than everyone expects of them. Moreover, among members of the majority community, industrial and commercial pursuits have long been the monopoly of one of the great groups of castes, whose sense of responsibility for the well-being of the rest for centuries, a characteristic of Hindu social organisation, has now been weakened by the growing prevalence of purely business morality. If the whole country is to reap the benefit of economic planning, the State must step in to ensure that there is a fair deal for everyone.

Extract from the Tour Programme of the Air Force Recruiting Touring Party, Southern Area, Bangalore.

(For the month of June 1945).

Place from.	Date and time of departure.	Place to.	Date and time of arrival.	Road.	Remarks.
Srivilliputtur ...	18-6-45 08.00	Pudukkottai ...	18-6-45 12.00	Road ...	Halt 19th and 20th.
Pudukkottai ...	21-6-45 08.00	Tanjore ...	21-6-45 10.00	,, ...	Halt 22nd and 23rd.

Members of the public are requested to make a free present of any suitable old Tamil books they can spare for the perusal, in their leisure time, of our soldiers outside India.

Books so given will be handed over to the Superintendent of the State Press, who will arrange to despatch them.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU.

PROGRAMME.

LECTURE CCXLVIII (*Batch 1*).

22- 5-45	Malaiyur	...	7.00 p.m.
,,	Karambakkudi	...	7.30 ,,
23- 5-45	Perumanadu	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Pulvayal	...	7.30 ,,
24- 5-45	Valaramanikkam.	...	7.00 p.m.
,,	Embal	...	7.30 ,,
25- 5-45	Viralimalai	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Poruvai	...	7.30 ,,

LECTURE CCXLIX (*Batch 2*).

26- 5-45	Municipal Office	...	6.00 p.m.
27- 5-45	Alangudi	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Rasiyamangalam	...	7.30 ,,
28- 5-45	Puttambur	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Vaittikkovil	...	7.30 ,,
29- 5-45	Vadavalam	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Sammattividuthi	...	7.30 ,,
30- 5-45	Nachchandupatti	...	7.00 p.m.
,,	Virachchilai	...	7.30 ,,
31- 5-45	Konnaiyur	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Melaveguppatti.	...	7.30 ,,
1- 6-45	Malampatti	...	7.00 ,,
,,	Perambur	...	7.30 ,,

RECRUITING—ADVERTISEMENT—4 p. m.

22— 5—45	Kalkudi.
23— 5—45	Kilanilai-Puduppatti.
24— 5—45	Kilanilai.
25— 5—45	Pudukkottai.
26— 5—45	Ponnamaravathi.
27— 5—45	Marudankonviduthi.
29— 5—45	Perambur.
30— 5—45	Karambakkudi.
31— 5—45	Alangudi.
1— 6—45	Pudukkottai.

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